Final

Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan Attachment Site Investigation at the Ground Scar with Trenches Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan Calhoun County, Alabama EPA ID No. AL7 210 020 562

Prepared for:

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Mobile District 109 St. Joseph Street Mobile, Alabama 36602

Prepared by:

IT Corporation 312 Directors Drive Knoxville, Tennessee 37923

Delivery Order CK005 Contract No. DACA21-96-D-0018 IT Project No. 774645

December 1998

Revision 1

This Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan must be used in conjunction with the Installation-Wide Safety and Health Plan, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

Final

Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan Attachment Approval Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

I have read and approve this site-specific safety and health plan attachment for the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) at Fort McClellan, Alabama, with respect to project hazards, regulatory requirements, and IT Corporation procedures.

Agris Mayile for Jeanne Yacoub, PE

Project Manager

12-7-98 Date

Michael Henderson, CIH

Health & Safety Manager

Agres Mayle for

Site Coordinator

Acknowledgements_

The final approved version of this site-specific safety and health plan (SSHP) attachment for the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) at Fort McClellan, Alabama, has been provided to the site coordinator. I acknowledge my responsibility to provide the site coordinator with the equipment, materials, and qualified personnel to implement fully all safety requirements in this SSHP attachment. I will formally review this plan with the health and safety staff every 6 months until project completion.

Agres Mayila foi Jeanne Yacoub

12-7-98

Project Manager

Date

I acknowledge receipt of this SSHP attachment from the project manager, and that it is my responsibility to explain its contents to all site personnel and cause these requirements to be fully implemented. Any change in conditions, scope of work, or other change that might affect worker safety requires me to notify the project manager and/or the health and safety manager.

Agres Mayils for Jeff Turr

Date

Date

Site-Specific Safety and Health Plan Acknowledgement Form

I have been informed of, and will abide by the procedures set forth in, this site-specific safety and health plan attachment for the activities at the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) at Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama.

Printed Name	Signature	Representing	Date

Fort McClellan Gate Hours

Baltzell Gate	Baltzell Road.
	Open 24 hours daily, 7 days a week.

Fort McClellan Project Emergency Contacts

Fire Department (on post)	Ext. 17
Fire Department (off post)	
Ambulance (on post)	
Ambulance (off post)	
Military Police (on post)	
Military Police (off post)	
Regional Medical Center	
Chemical Agent Emergencies	
UXO Emergencies	
UXO Nonemergencies/Reporting Only (Ronald Levy)	
National Response Center	
Poison Control Center	
EPA Region IV	
Ronald Levy, Chief, FTMC Environmental Management	(256) 848-3758
Ellis Pope, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers	
Jeanne Yacoub, IT Project Manager	
Michael Henderson, IT H&S Manager	
Dr. Flaine Theriault, IT Occupational Physician	

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List of Acronyms_

BZ breathing zone

FTMC Fort McClellan

PPE personal protective equipment

SHP installation-wide safety and health plan

SSHO site safety and health officer

SSHP site-specific safety and health plan

STB supertropical bleach

1.0 Site Work Plan Summary

Project Objective. The objective of this investigation at Fort McClellan (FTMC), Calhoun County, Alabama is to collect and analyze samples from the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7).

Project Tasks

- Collect four surface soil samples.
- Collect six subsurface soil samples.
- Collect two sediment samples.
- Collect two surface water samples.
- · Collect four groundwater samples.
- Collect three depositional soil samples.

Personnel Requirements. Up to ten employees.

Note: All personnel on this site shall have received training, informational programs, and medical surveillance as outlined in the installation-wide safety and health plan (SHP) for site investigations at FTMC, and be familiar with the requirements of this site-specific SHP (SSHP). This SSHP must be used in conjunction with the SHP, Fort McClellan, Alabama.

2.0 Site Characterization and Analysis

2.1 Anticipated Hazards

The activity hazard analysis in Chapter 5.0 contains project-specific practices utilized to reduce or eliminate anticipated site hazards. The activity hazard analysis indicates specific chemical and physical hazards that may be present and encountered during each task from on-site operations. Below each task is a list of hazards and specific actions that will be taken to control the respective hazards. These control measures may include work practice controls, engineering controls, and/or use of appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE).

The ground scar appeared to contain five trenches oriented northeast-southwest on aerial photographs taken in 1954. The ground scar appears on aerial photographs in 1964, but the trenches are no longer visible, and no ground scar was observed by IT Corporation (IT) personnel during a site visit in June, 1998. The area the ground scar occupied is currently covered with thick vegetation (mostly kudzu) and pine trees. Various construction debris, boulder size rocks, and a 5-gallon corroded container were found in the approximate center of the former location of the ground scar with trenches. The remainder of the parcel is occupied by a vehicle driving course. Three buildings, two of which are latrines (Building 501 and Building 502) are located in the eastern section of the parcel, next to Rocky Hollow Road. An unnumbered building used for land navigational training is located south of the latrines, near the entrance to the driving course. A concrete coal storage container approximately 4 feet high, 6 feet wide, and 6 feet long is also located adjacent to Rocky Hollow Road. This coal container was probably used to heat buildings. A small woodshack is located southwest of the coal storage container. Documentation of past disposal operations at the site were not available. However, personal interviews suggest that the trenches identified in the aerial photographs may have been used to dispose of excess supertropical bleach (STB). Excess STB was sometimes disposed of into trenches after decontamination exercises. STB is a white powder containing 30 percent chlorine and sometimes calcium hydroxide and hypochlorite. STB is often referred to as bleach, supertropical bleach, bleaching material, and chlorinated lime.

Table 2-1 contains the toxicological and physiological properties of chemicals anticipated or to be used at the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course.

Table 2-1

Toxicological and Physical Properties of Chemicals Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Substance [CAS]	IPª (eV)	Odor Threshold (ppm)	Route⁵	Symptoms of Exposure	Treatment	TWA°	STEL⁴	Source*	IDLH (NIOSH)'
Acetone [67-64-1]	9.7	13-100	Inh Ing Con	Irritated eyes, nose, and throat; headache, dizziness; dermatitis.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	750 ppm 750 ppm 250 ppm	1,000 ppm 1,000 ppm	PEL TLV REL	20,000 ppm
Fuel oil (diesel oil, medium)	?	?	Ing Inh Con	Ingestion causes nausea, vomiting, and cramps; depressed central nervous system, headache, coma, death; pulmonary irritation; kidney and liver damage; aspiration causes severe lung irritation, coughing, gagging, dyspnea, substernal stress, pulmonary edema; bronchopneumonia; excited, then depressed, central nervous system.	Eye: Irrigate promptly Skin: Soap wash Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention Aspiration: Immediate medical attention			PEL TLV REL	
Gasoline [8006-61-9]	?	0.3	Inh Ing Con	Intoxication, headaches, blurred vision, dizziness, nausea; eye, nose throat irritation; potential kidney and other cancers. Car- cinogenic.	Eye: Irrigate immediately (15 mln) Skin: Soap wash promptly Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	300 ppm 300 ppm Ca, lowest feasible conc. (LOQ 15 ppm)	500 ppm 500 ppm	PEL TLV REL	?
n-Hexane [110-54-3]	10.18	65-248	inh Ing Con	Lightheadedness; nausea, headache; numbness of the extremities, muscular weakness; irritation of the eyes and nose; dermatitis; chemical pneumonia; giddiness.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	50 ppm 50 ppm 50 ppm		PEL TLV REL	5,000 ppm

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Table 2-1

Toxicological and Physical Properties of Chemicals Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Substance [CAS]	IPª (eV)	Odor Threshold (ppm)	Route⁵	Symptoms of Exposure	Treatment	TWA°	STEL ⁴	Source*	IDLH (NIOSH)'
Hydrogen chloride (hydrochloric acid) [74-90-8]	12.74	0.255-10.6	inh ing Con	Inflamed nose, throat, larynx; cough, burns throat, choking; burns eyes, skin; dermatitis; in animals; laryngeal spasm; pulmonary edema.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention		C5 ppm C5 ppm C5 ppm	PEL TLV REL	100 ppm
Isopropyl alcohol (isopropanol) [67-63-0]	10.16	43-200	Inh Ing Con	Mild irritation of the eyes, nose, and throat; drowsi- ness, dizziness, headache; dry, cracked skin.	Eye: Irrigate Immediately Skin: Water flush Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	400 ppm 400 ppm 400 ppm	500 ppm 500 ppm 500 ppm	PEL TLV REL	12,000 ppm
Naptha, see petroleum distillate									
Nitric acld [7697-37-2]	11.95	0.3-1	Inh Ing Con	Irritated eyes, mucous membranes, and skin; delayed pulmonary edema, pneumonitis, bronchitis; dental erosion.	Eye: Irrigate Immediately Skin: Water flush promptly Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	2 ppm 2 ppm 2 ppm	4 ppm 4 ppm 4 ppm	PEL TLV REL	100 ppm
Petroleum distillate (Naptha) [8002-05-9]	?	?	Con Ing	Coughing, dyspnea, nausea, or vomiting.		400 ppm		PEL TLV REL	
Petroleum hydrocarbons, see Stoddard solvent									

Table 2-1

Toxicological and Physical Properties of Chemicals Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Substance [CAS]	IP* (eV)	Odor Threshold (ppm)	Route⁵	Symptoms of Exposure	Treatment	TWA°	STEL⁴	Source*	IDLH (NIOSH)'
Portland cement			Inh	Fine gray powder that can be irritating if inhaled or in eyes.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Soap wash immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention		10 mg/m³ 10 mg/m³/ total dust 5 mg/m³ respirable fraction	TLV PEL/REL	
Sodium hydroxide	NA	NA	Inh Ing Con	Irritated nose; pneumonitis; burns eyes, and skin; temporary loss of hair.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention		C2 mg/m³ C2 mg/m³ C2 mg/m³	PEL TLV REL	250 mg/m³
Sulfuric acid [7664-93-9]	?	0.15	Inh Ing Con	Irritated eyes, nose, and throat; pulmonary edema, bronchitis; emphysema; conjunctivitis; stomatitis; dental erosion; tracheobronchitis; skin and eye burns; dermatitis.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	1 mg/m³ 1 mg/m³ 1 mg/m³	3 mg/m³	PEL TLV REL	80 mg/m³
Supertropical bleach	?	?	Inh Ing Con	Burns to eyes and skin; irritation to mucous membranes.	Eye: Irrigate immediately Skin: Water flush immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	5 mg/m³ (calcium oxide) 2 mg/m³ (calcium oxide) 0.5 ppm (chlorinated lime) 0.5 ppm (chlorinated lime)		PEL TLV PEL TLV	
Stoddard Solvent	?	?	Inh Ing Con	Irritated eyes, nose, and throat; dizziness; dermatitis; chemical pneumonla.	Eye: Irrigate Immediately Skin: Soap wash Immediately Breath: Respiratory support Swallow: Immediate medical attention	500 ppm 350 mg/m³		PEL TLV REL	20,000 mg/m³

Table 2-1

Toxicological and Physical Properties of Chemicals Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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*IP = Ionization potential (electron volts).

^bRoute = Inh, Inhalation; Abs, Skin absorption; Ing, Ingestion; Con, Skin and/or eye contact.

"TWA = Time-weighted average. The TWA concentration for a normal work day (usually 8 or 10 hours) and a 40-hour work week, to which nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed, day after day without adverse effect.

"STEL = Short-term exposure limit. A 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday, even if the TWA is not exceeded.

*PEL = Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z).

AEL = Airborne Exposure Limit.

TLV = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygiene (ACGIH) threshold limit value—TWA.

REL = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommended exposure limit.

IDLH (NIOSH)—Immediately dangerous to life or health (NIOSH). Represents the maximum concentration from which, in the event of respirator failure, one could escape within 30 minutes without a respirator and without experiencing any escape-impairing or irreversible health effects.

NE = No evidence could be found for the existence of an IDLH (NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, Pub. 1998).

C = Ceiling limit value which should not be exceeded at any time.

Ca = Carcinogen.

NA = Not applicable.

? = Unknown.

LEL = Lower explosive limits.

LC_{co} = Lethal concentration for 50 percent of population tested.

 LD_{∞} = Lethal dose for 50 percent of population tested.

NIC = Notice of intended change (ACGIH).

References:

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists Guide to Occupational Exposure Values, 1998, compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. Amoore, J. E. Hautula, "Odor as an Aid to Chemical Safety," Journal of Applied Toxicology, 1983.

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Documentation of TLVs and BEIs, American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 6th ed., 1998.

Fazzuluri, F. A., Compilation of Odor and Taste Threshold Values Data, American Society for Testing and Materials, 1978.

Gemet, L. J. Van, Compilation of Odor Threshold Values in Air and Water, CIVO, Netherlands, 1977.

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Lewis, Richard J., Sr., 1992, Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials, 8th ed., Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York.

Micromedex Tomes Plus (R) System, 1992, Micromedex, Inc.

National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Pocket Guide to Chemicals, Pub. 1998, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

Odor Threshold for Chemicals with Established Occupational Health Standards, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1989.

Respirator Selection Guide, 3M Occupational Health and Safety Division, 1993.

Verschuseren, K., Handbook of Environmental Data on Organic Chemicals, Van Nostrand and Reinhold, 1977.

Warning Properties of Industrial Chemicals—Occupational Health Resource Center, Oregon Lung Association.

Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels, American Industrial Hygiene Association, 1992.

2.2 General Site Information

Location of Site. The Ground Scar at Parcel 200(7) was located in the southwest corner of the intersection of 22nd Street and Rocky Hollow Road. Parcel 200(7) covers approximately 10 acres, however, the Former Ground Scar with Trenches covers approximately 1 acre and is located in the northeastern section of Parcel 200(7).

Duration of Planned Employee Activity. Employee activity duration is 1 month.

Site Topography. The site elevation is approximately 800 to 830 feet above mean sea level, with ground sloping from the northeast to the southwest.

Pathways for Hazardous Substance Dispersion. Possible pathways for hazardous substances in the area are groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediment.

3.0 Personal Protective Equipment

The work activities will begin in the following levels of protection. Also, a completed description of Level D, Modified Level D, and Level C PPE is provided.

Task	Initial Level of PPE		
Staging equipment	Level D		
Collecting samples	Modified Level D*		

^{*}Initial level will be raised to Level C or higher if air monitoring results in the worker's breathing zone (BZ) are greater than action levels.

Level D. The minimal level of protection that will be required of IT personnel at the site will be Level D. The following equipment will be used for Level D protection:

- Coveralls or work clothing
- Leather work gloves (when necessary)
- Steel-toed safety boots
- Safety glasses
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (when working near/adjacent to operating equipment).

Modified Level D. The following equipment will be used for Level D-Modified protection:

- Permeable Tyvek, Kleenguard, or its equivalent (Saran-coated tyvek where chemical agents are anticipated)
- Latex boot covers
- Nitrile, heavy work, or latex gloves
- Steel-toed safety boots
- Safety glasses
- · Hard hat
- Hearing protection (when working near/adjacent to operating equipment).

Note: In addition to modifying Level D PPE, the operator of high-pressure water jetting equipment shall wear metatarsal guards for the legs and feet.

Level C. Level C protection will not be used unless air-monitoring data indicate the need for upgrade; however, the equipment shall be readily available on site. The following equipment will be used for Level C protection:

- National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health/Mine Safety and Health Administration-approved full-face, air-purifying respirators equipped with organic vapor/acid gas cartridge in combination with high-efficiency particulate air filter
- Hooded, Saran-coated Tyvek, taped at gloves, boots, and respirator
- Nitrile gloves (outer)
- Latex or lightweight nitrile gloves (inner)
- Neoprene steel-toed boots or polyvinyl chloride overbooties/steel-toed safety boots
- Hard hat
- Hearing protection (when working near/adjacent to operating equipment).

Note: In addition to Level C PPE, the operator of high-pressure water jetting equipment shall wear metatarsal guards for the legs and feet.

4.0 Site Monitoring

The environmental contaminant of concern resulting from the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course operations is STB. Table 4-1 contains action levels for site monitoring at the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course.

Monitoring will be performed by the site safety and health officer (SSHO) during the performance of ground intrusive operations. A calibrated flame ionization detector (i.e., OVA 128 or equivalent) organic vapor analyzer will be utilized to monitor the sampling locations and BZs to determine if any organic material may be present that would necessitate upgrading of protection level. A calibrated combustible gas/oxygen indicator will be utilized to monitor the sampling locations and BZs to determine if any combustible/flammable gas or oxygen levels may be present that would necessitate evacuation of the work area. Table 4-2 contains the air monitoring frequency and location for site monitoring at the Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course.

Table 4-1

Action Levels Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

When in Level C Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Analyte	Action Level	Required Action ^a
VOHs	≥ 10 ppm above background in breathing zone (BZ)	Stop work, evacuate work area, upgrade to Level B.
Oxygen	≥ 20%, <23% < 20%, >23%	Normal operations. Stop work, evacuate work area.
Flammable vapors	≥ 10% lower explosion limit (LEL) < 10% LEL	Stop work, evacuate work area. Continue operations, monitor for volatile organic compounds (VOC).

When in Level D Modified/D PPE

Analyte	Action Level	Required Action⁵
VOHs	≥ 5 ppm above background in BZ	Stop activities, suspend work activities for 15 to 30 minutes, if readings are sustained then upgrade to Level C PPE.
Oxygen	≥ 20%, <23% < 20%, >23%	Normal operations. Stop work, evacuate work area.
Flammable vapors	≥ 10% LEL < 10% LEL	Stop work, evacuate work area. Continue operations, monitor for VOCs.

When in Support Zone

Analyte	Action Level	Required Action
VOHs	≥ 1 ppm above background in BZ	Evacuate support zone and re- establish perimeter of exclusion zone.

^a Four instantaneous peaks in any 15-minute period or a sustained reading for 5 minutes in excess of the action level will trigger a response.

No one is permitted to downgrade levels of PPE without authorization from the H&S manager.

^b Contact with the H&S manager must be made prior to continuance of work. The H&S manager may then initiate perimeter/integrated air sampling along with additional engineering controls.

Table 4-2

Air Monitoring Frequency and Location Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

Work Activity	Instrument	Frequency	Location
Staging equipment	OV Monitor	Initially for area	Breathing zone (BZ) of employees
Sampling (groundwater, surface water, sediment, and soil)	OV Monitor LEL/O ₂ Monitor	Continuously Continuously	BZ of employees Support zone

OV = Organic vapor. $LEL/O_2 = Lower explosive level/oxygen.$

5.0 Activity Hazard Analysis

The attached activity hazard analysis (Table 5-1) is provided for the following activities:

- Setup of equipment and general field activities
- Soil, sediment, groundwater, and surface water sampling.

All injuries and illnesses must be immediately reported to the site manager or the SSHO, who will then notify off-site personnel and organizations as necessary.

If hospital care must be provided, the victim shall be treated at Northeast Regional Medical Center. Directions to the hospital are provided in Figure 1-1.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Staging equipment	Slip, trip, and fall hazards	 Determine best access route before transporting equipment. Practice good housekeeping; keep work area picked up and clean as feasible. Continually inspect the work area for slip, trip, and fall hazards. Look before you step; ensure safe and secure footing.
	Heavy lifting	Use proper lifting techniques. Lifts greater than 60 pounds require assistance or mechanical equipment.
	Falling objects	Stay alert and clear of materials suspended overhead; wear hard hat and steel-toed boots.
	Flying debris, dirt, dust, etc.	Wear safety glasses/goggles; ensure that eye wash is in proper working condition.
	Pinch points	 Keep hands, fingers, and feet clear of moving/suspended materials and equipment. Beware of contact points. Stay alert at all times!
	Cuts/bruises	Use cotton or leather work gloves for material handling.
	Bees, spiders, and snakes	Inspect work area carefully and avoid placing hands and feet into concealed areas.
	Ticks	 Wear light colored clothing (can see ticks better). Mow vegetated and small brush areas. Wear insect repellant. Wear long sleeves and long pants. Visually check oneself promptly and frequently after exiting the work area.
	Fire	Fire extinguishers shall be suitably placed, distinctly marked, readily accessible, and maintained in a fully charged and operable condition.
	Hazard communication	 Label all containers as to contents and dispose of properly. Ensure Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) are available for hazardous chemicals used on site.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Staging equipment (continued)	Noise	Sound levels above 85 decibels (dBA) mandates hearing protection.
	Lighting	Adequate lighting will be provided to ensure a safe working environment.
	Cold stress	 Workers should wear insulated clothing when temperatures drop below 40 degrees Fahrenheit (°F). Drink warm beverages on breaks. Refrain from drinking caffeinated beverages. Remove wet clothing promptly. Take breaks in warm areas. Reduce work periods as necessary. Layer work clothing.
	Poison ivy/oak/sumac	 Avoid plant areas if possible. Wear long sleeves and long pants. Promptly wash clothing that has contacted poisonous plants. Wash affected areas immediately with soap and water.
	Heat rash	 Keep the skin clean and dry. Change perspiration-soaked clothing, as necessary. Bathe at end of work shift or day. Apply powder to affected area.
	Heat cramps	 Drink plenty of cool fluids even when not thirsty. Provide cool fluid for work crews. Move victim to shaded, cool area.
	Heat exhaustion	 Conduct physiological worker monitoring as needed (i.e., heart rate, oral temperature). Set up work/rest periods. Use the "buddy system." Allow workers time to acclimate. Have ice packs available for use. Take frequent breaks.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Staging equipment (continued)	Heat stroke	 Evaluate possibility of night work. Perform physiological monitoring on workers during breaks. Wear body cooling devices.
	Contact with moving equipment/vehicles	 Work area will be barricaded/demarcated. Equipment will be laid out in an area free of traffic flow. Barricades shall be used on or around work areas when it is necessary to prevent the inadvertent intrusion of pedestrian traffic. Barriers shall be used to protect workers from vehicular traffic. Barriers shall be used to guard excavations adjacent to streets or roadways. Flagging shall be used for the short term (less than 24 hours) to identify hazards until proper barricades or barriers are provided. Heavy equipment shall have backup alarms.
	Forklift operations	 Use qualified and trained forklift operators. The operator shall not exceed the load capacity rating for the forklift. The load capacity shall be clearly visible on the forklift. Forklift operators shall inform their supervisor of any prescribed medication that they are taking that would impair their judgement.
	Portable electric tools	 Portable electric tools that are unsafe due to faulty plugs, damaged cords, or other reasons, shall be tagged (do not use) and removed from service. Portable electric tools and all cord and plug connected equipment shall be protected by a ground-fault circuit interrupter (GFCI) device. Electrical tools shall be inspected daily prior to use.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Staging equipment (continued)	Extension cords	 Extension cords that have faulty plugs, damaged insulation, or are unsafe in any way shall be removed from service. Cords shall be protected from damage from sharp edges, projections, pinch points (doorways), and vehicular traffic. Cords shall be suspended with a nonconductive support (rope, plastic ties, etc.). Cords shall be designed for hard duty. Cords shall be inspected daily.
	Lightning strikes	 Whenever possible, halt activities and take cover. If outdoors, stay low to the ground. Limit the body surface area that is in contact with the ground (i.e., kneeling on one knee is better than laying on the ground). Seek shelter in a building if possible. Stay away from windows. If available, crouch under a group of trees instead of one. Keep all body parts in contact with the ground as close as possible. Remain 6 feet away from tree trunk if seeking shelter beneath tree(s). If in a group, keep 6 feet of distance between people.
	Thunderstorms, tornados	 Listen to radio or TV announcements for pending weather information. Cease field activities during thunderstorm or tornado warnings. Seek shelter. Do not try to outrun a tornado.
Surveying	Slip, trip, and fall hazards	 Site workers will be required to wear hard hat, safety glasses with side shields, work gloves, and steel-toe boots when working in the field. Provide adequate lighting in all work areas. Whenever possible, avoid routing cords and hoses across walking pathways. Flag or cover inconspicuous holes to protect against falls. Work areas will be kept clean and orderly. Garbage and trash will be disposed of daily in approved refuse containers. Tools and accessories will be properly maintained and stored. Work areas and floors will be kept free of dirt, grease, and slippery materials.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Surveying (continued)	Traffic accidents	 Place physical barrier (i.e., barricades, fencing) around work areas regularly occupied by pedestrians. If working adjacent to roadways, have workers wear fluorescent orange vests. Use warning signs or lights to alert oncoming traffic. Assign flag person(s) if necessary to direct local traffic. Set up temporary parking locations outside the immediate work area. Motor vehicle operators shall obey all posted traffic signs, signals, and speed limits. Pedestrians have the right-of-way. Wear seat belts when vehicles are in motion.
	Wildlife hazards	Workers should be cautious when driving through the site in order to avoid encounters with passing animals.
	Biological hazards	Walking through overgrown grass areas, watch for snakes (rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads).
	Ticks	 Wear light colored clothing (can see ticks better). Mow vegetated and small brush areas. Wear Insect repellant. Wear long sleeves and long pants. Visually check oneself promptly and frequently after exiting the work area.
	Polson ivy/oak/sumac	 Avoid plant areas if possible. Wear long sleeves and long pants. Promptly wash clothing that has contacted poisonous plants. Wash affected areas immediately with soap and water.

Activity Hazard Analysis Ground Scar with Trenches at Driving Course, Parcel 200(7) Fort McClellan, Calhoun County, Alabama

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Groundwater sampling	Cross-contamination and contact with potentially contaminated materials	 Sampling technicians will wear proper protective clothing and equipment to safeguard against potential contamination. Avoid skin contact with water. Handle samples with care. Only essential personnel will be in the work area. Real-time air monitoring will take place before and during sampling activities. All personnel will follow good hygiene practices. Proper decontamination procedures will be followed. All liquids and materials used for decontamination will be contained and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
	Cut hazards	 Use care when handling glassware. Wear adequate hand protection.
	Hazard communication	MSDSs shall be obtained for chemicals brought on site. Label all containers as to contents.
	Strains/sprains	 Use the proper tool for the job being performed. Get assistance if needed. Avoid twisting/turning while pulling on tools, moving equipment, etc.
	Spills/residual materials	Absorbent material and containers will be kept available where leaks or spills may occur.
	Lighting	Adequate lighting will be provided to ensure a safe working environment.
	Unattended worker	 Use "buddy system" - visual contact will be maintained with the sampling technician during sampling activities.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Soil boring and surface/subsurface sampling	Cross-contamination and contact with potentially contaminated materials	 Stop immediately at any sign of obstruction. Sampling technicians will wear proper protective clothing and equipment to safeguard against potential contamination. Only essential personnel will be in the work area. Real-time air monitoring will take place before and during sampling activities. All personnel will follow good hygiene practices. Proper decontamination procedures will be followed. All liquids and materials used for decontamination will be contained and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
	Cut hazards	Use care when handling glassware. Wear adequate hand protection.
	Slip, trip, and fall hazards	 Site workers will be required to wear hard hat, safety glasses with side shields, work gloves, and steel-toe/shank boots when working in the field. Whenever possible, avoid routing cords and hoses across walking pathways. Flag or cover inconspicuous holes to protect against falls.
	Bees, spiders, and snakes	 Workers shall inspect the work area carefully and avoid placing hands and feet into concealed areas. Evaluate need for sensitive workers to have prescribed antibiotic or medicine to combat onset of symptoms.
	Poison ivy/oak/sumac	 Avoid plant areas if possible. Wear long sleeves and long pants. Promptly wash clothing that has contacted poisonous plants. Wash affected areas immediately with soap and water.
	Cold stress	 Workers should wear insulated clothing when temperatures drop below 40°F. Drink warm beverages on breaks. Refrain from drinking caffeinated beverages. Remove wet clothing promptly. Take breaks in warm areas. Reduce work periods as necessary. Layer work clothing.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Soil boring and surface/subsurface sampling (continued)	Access/egress hazards	 Use qualified and trained bushhog operator. Keep employees out of the bushhog work area. Utilize good housekeeping practices. Keep aisleways, pathways, and work areas free of obstruction. Clean ice or snow off of walkways or work stations. Use appropriate footwear for the task assigned.
	Heat rash	 Keep the skin clean and dry. Change perspiration-soaked clothing, as necessary. Bathe at end of work shift or day. Apply powder to affected area.
	Heat cramps	 Drink plenty of cool fluids even when not thirsty. Provide cool fluid for work crews. Move victim to shaded, cool area.
	Heat exhaustion	 Conduct physiological worker monitoring as needed (i.e., heart rate, oral temperature). Set up work/rest periods. Use the buddy system. Allow workers time to acclimate. Have Ice packs available for use. Take frequent breaks.
	Heat stroke	 Evaluate possibility of night work. Perform physiological monitoring on workers during breaks. Wear body cooling devices.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Soil boring and surface/subsurface sampling (continued)	Lightning strikes	 Whenever possible, halt activities and take cover. If outdoors, stay low to the ground. Limit the body surface area that is in contact with the ground (i.e., kneeling on one knee is better than laying on the ground). Seek shelter in a building if possible. Stay away from windows. If available, crouch under a group of trees instead of one single tree. Keep all body parts in contact with the ground as close as possible. If in a group, keep 6 feet of distance between people.
Surface water/sediment sampling	Drowning	 Personal flotation devices (PFD) will be provided and worn by workers over or near water where the danger of drowning exists. PFDs shall be inspected prior to and after each use. Detective PFDs will be tagged and removed from service. Ring buoys with at least 90 feet of line shall be provided and readily available at locations where employees are working over or adjacent to water. Use the "buddy system." Personnel trained in launching and operating the skiff shall be readily available during work hours.
Moving and shipping collected samples	Heavy lifting	Use proper lifting techniques. Lifts greater than 60 pounds require assistance or mechanical equipment; size up the lift.
	Pinch points	 Keep hands, fingers, and feet clear of moving/suspended materials and equipment. Beware of contact points. Stay alert at all times!
	Cut hazards	Wear adequate hand protection. Use care when handling glassware.
	Hazard communication	Label all containers as to contents and associated hazards.
	Heavy lifting	Use proper lifting techniques. Lifts greater than 60 pounds require assistance or mechanical equipment; size up the lift.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Material storage	Flammable and combustible liquids	Store in NO SMOKING AREA. Fire extinguisher readily available. Transfer only when properly grounded and bonded.
Disposal of investigation-derived waste (IDW) (Forklift Operation)	Personnel Injury, property damage, and/or equipment damage	 Use qualified and trained forklift operators. The operator shall not exceed the load capacity rating for the forklift. The load capacity shall be clearly visible on the forklift. Forklift operators shall inform their supervisor of any prescribed medication that they are taking that would impair their judgement.
	Cross-contamination and contact with potentially contaminated materials	 Stop immediately at any sign of obstruction. Sampling technicians will wear proper protective clothing and equipment to safeguard against potential contamination. Only essential personnel will be in the work area. Real-time air monitoring will take place before and during sampling activities. All personnel will follow good hygiene practices. Proper decontamination procedures will be followed. All liquids and materials used for decontamination will be contained and disposed of in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.
	Cut hazards	Use care when handling glassware. Wear adequate hand protection.
High-pressure water jetting operations	Heavy lifting	Use proper lifting techniques. Lifts greater than 60 pounds require assistance or mechanical equipment; size up the lift.
	Slip, trip, and fall hazards	 Good housekeeping shall be implemented. The work area shall be kept clean as feasible. Inspect the work area for slip, trip, and fall hazards.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
High-pressure water Jetting operations (continued)	Fueling	 Only approved safety cans shall be used to store fuel. Do not refuel equipment while it is operating. Fire extinguishers shall be suitably placed, distinctly marked, readily accessible, and maintained in a fully charged and operable condition.
	Faulty or damaged equipment	 Equipment shall be inspected before being placed into service and at the beginning of each shift. Preventive maintenance procedures recommended by the manufacturer shall be followed. A lockout/tagout procedure shall be used for equipment found to be faulty or undergoing maintenance.
	High-pressure water	 Jetting gun operator must wear appropriate PPE including hard hat, impact-resistant safety glasses with side shields, water-resistant clothing, metatarsal guards for feet and legs, and hearing protection (if appropriate). One standby person shall be available within the vicinity of the pump during jetting operation. The work area shall be isolated and adequate barriers will be used to warn other site personnel.
	Unqualified operators	 Only qualified and trained personnel are permitted to operate machinery and mechanized equipment associated with water jet cutting and cleaning.
	Out of control equipment	 No machinery or equipment is permitted to run unattended. Machinery or equipment will not be operated in a manner that will endanger persons or property nor will the safe operating speeds or loads be exceeded.
	Noise	Sound levels above 85 dBA mandates hearing protection by nearby site personnel.
	Activation during repairs	All machinery or equipment will be shut down and positive means taken to prevent its operation while repairs or manual lubrications are being done.
	Pinch points	 Keep feet and hands clear of moving/suspended materials and equipment. Stay alert and clear of materials suspended .
	Falling objects	 Hard hats are required by site personnel. Stay alert and clear of material suspended overhead.
	Flying debris	Impact-resistant safety glasses with side shields are required.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
High-pressure water jetting operations (continued)	Contact with potentially contaminated materials	All site personnel will wear the appropriate PPE.
Hydropunch sampling	Faulty or damaged equipment being utilized to perform work	 All machinery or mechanized equipment will be inspected by a competent mechanic and certified to be in safe operating condition. Equipment will be inspected before use and at the beginning of each shift. Faulty/unsafe equipment will be tagged and if possible locked out. Drill rigs shall be equipped with reverse signal alarm, backup warning lights, or the vehicle is backed up only when an observer signals it is safe to do so.
	Uneven terrain, poor ground support, inadequate clearances, contact with utilities	 Inspections or determinations of road conditions and structures shall be made in advance to ensure that clearances and load capacities are safe for the passage or placing of any machinery or equipment. All mobile equipment and areas in which they are operated shall be adequately illuminated. Whenever the equipment is parked, the parking brake shall be set. Equipment parked on inclines will have the wheels chocked. Inspect brakes and tire pressure on drill rig before staging for work. Obtain trenching/drilling permit prior to operation.
	Inexperienced operator	 Machinery and mechanized equipment shall be operated only by designated personnel. Heavy equipment operators shall inform their supervisor(s) of any prescribed medication that they are taking that would impair their judgement.
	Jacks/outriggers	Ensure proper footing and cribbing.
	Falling objects	 Remove unsecured tools and materials before raising or lowering the derrick. Stay alert and clear of materials suspended overhead.

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Activity	Potential Hazards	Recommended Controls
Hydropunch sampling (continued)	Pinch points	Keep feet and hands clear of moving/suspended materials and equipment. Stay alert at all timesl
	Fire	Mechanized equipment shall be shut down prior to and during fueling operations. Have fire extinguishers inspected and readily available.
	Fall hazards	 Personnel are not allowed to work off of machinery or use them as ladders. Use fall protection when working above 6 feet.
	Noise	Hearing protection is mandatory above 85 dBA.
	Contact with rotating or reciprocating machine part	 Use machine guards; use long-handled shovels to remove auger cuttings. Safe lockout procedures for maintenance work.
	Heavy lifting	Use proper lifting techniques. Lifts greater than 60 pounds require assistance or mechanical equipment; size up the lift.
	Slip, trip, and fall hazards	 Practice good housekeeping; keep work area picked up and clean as feasible. Continually inspect the work area for slip, trip, and fall hazards.
	Contact with potentially contaminated materials	Real-time air monitoring will take place. If necessary, proper personal protective clothing and equipment will be utilized.

